The Clumsy Blue Pencil.

Scribe-This account of his life says he was a

Moving.

"If you had moved as many times as I have,"

"If you had moved as often as I have," said

said the wife of the Methodist preacher, "you

the wife of the book agent, "you wouldn't mind

The Vegetarian Philosopher.

OLDER THAN THE INDIANS.

by the Recent Tennessee Floods.

Philadelphia Press.

'literary hack.'

Chicago Tribune

Pulaski Citizen.

a copy editor like you.

would be tired to death of it."

that no one could overhear him.

negroes in the neighborhood.

trace nor tradition of a graveyard.

some are graves of small children.

But when the creek spread over the bot-

were originally buried, nor how many

body to lie flat on the back as we bury; and

the skeletons were lying on the side. The

body had been placed in the vault which

was covered by other flat rocks, and thus it

ones who placed it there that the body

would rest undisturbed to the end of time.

prepared vaults, they were soon opened and

the absence of other souvenirs, the bones

But when the flood exposed these carefully

of these ancient people were carried away.

and filled in the earth. Students of ethnol-

ogy claim this country was inhabited by a

race of idol-worshiping people, commonly

called the "mound builders," who were

driven out by the Indians. These mound

builders are believed to have been superior

to the Indian in many respects, but they

The graves recently washed up on the

Wade farm may have some connection

ago in the bluff on the opposite side of the

Mrs. Hays place, went to some dogs that

small clay figures, one the form of a man,

the other a woman. They were in sitting

Nice, Good Mr. Carnegie.

Before sailing for Europe to-day Mr. An-

Carnegle announced his intention of be-

coming a newspaper proprietor as a means

of ridding himself of some of his millions

and at the same time of helping along the

boys" who write for the newspapers. He

is to be away six months, and that will give

him time to mature his plans for furthering

popular education by becoming a newspaper

owner. There are several here in New York

"Of course," he said, "there is nothing

any harder working men than those con-

ter of purchasing newspapers in my mind

ested in journalism.'

The World's Work.

Boston Advertiser.

presidential campaigns.

Kansas City Journal.

Kansas City Journal.

for some time, and I am very much inter-

Some Southern School Statistics.

Careless of His Facts.

ment in Kentucky to tell a newspaper

Washington is but a replica of the threat-

ening attitude of Great Britain to the

American colonies one hundred years ago."

More than a quarter of a century before

one hundred years ago the British yoke

was thrown off from our thirteen colonies,

knows this as well as anybody, but he

Captain Clark's Position.

In declining to go as the navy's repre-

sentative to King Edward's coronation Cap-

tain Clark makes it plain that he doesn't !

want any empty honors in lieu of the de-

Editor Bryan Too Busy.

New York Special in Baltimore American.

posture, perhaps four or five inches high.

Dave Inmann, who then lived at the

shiped the "Great Spirit."

was expected by the mourners and loved

ersons who first looked into the graves say

they've let me loose in a topacco field."

FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1902.

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COLUMBUS, O .- Viaduct News Stand, 384 High

termittent earthquakes the West India Islands are having rather an exciting time. The whole Philippine question is embodied in the alternative of holding the

Between contagious revolutions and in-

abandoning them. Will any party or person dare to openly advocate the If Tillman had been expelled from the

an party would not have had the benefit of his last outbreak. Perhaps he was spared for that purpose.

If some means cannot be devised for saving the arsenal grounds from being cut up | titles to natives who have occupied and lasting regret to all who have an interest in the welfare and beauty of the city.

To fix upon a certain person as guilty of a crime and then bend every effort toward convicting him is rather a dangerous form of detective skill. During the proceeding the clew to the real criminal may be lost.

Washington dispatches all agree that ably be circulated by the latter as a cam-

Senator Lodge has been receiving many army in the Philippines, but benefit to the army and also to the Philippines bill than his own was.

The Governor of Arkansas has one advantage over the Governor of Massachusetts. Any Arkansas convict would be glad to exchange that State for Massachusetts as a place of residence, but none in Massachusetts would accept a pardon on condition of becoming a citizen of Arkansas.

"That old fool from South Carolina" the name applied by Democratic senators South. They are learning anew that it is hard to regulate the conduct of a fool.

renomination in that way, a few days ago, being the fifteenth. It is a record of which a constituency, as well as a member, may

The bill for the admission of Oklahoma. States should not pass in that form. There are strong reasons for admitting Oklahoma and equally strong ones for not admitting cheapened too much already, and the country does not want any more senatorial

rotten boroughs.

The offer of the anthracite coal miners to submit all questions at issue between them and the operators to arbitration by a committee to be selected by the National Civic Federation adds materially to the growing prestige and usefulness of the Federation. As the offer to arbitrate is made in good faith it would seem incumbent on the operators to accept it in the same spirit.

Lord Salisbury's speech defining Great Britain's unchanged and unalterable purpose regarding the Boer war was what might be expected from one of England's doubt, he will continue in office till the present war is over and all the results se-

and also for the confiscation of goods under | been deemed mischievous. Such interfer- | the lemon-tinted bangs, as she accepted the shipment. Section 6 of the Sherman anti- ence and dictation by the secretary of war, bouquet, "what lovely flowers! And they look trust law provides that "Any property or even by the President, has been re- as if they had just been gathered, too. See, owned under any contract or by any com- garded with disfavor. If there is reason bination, or pursuant to any conspiracy for this, how much more indefensible is one's back molars?" exclaimed George, "My not yet found space for comment on what General Smith's order. mentioned in Section 1 of this act, and be- | such interference by the legislative branch | dear girl, I paid 30 cents in good hard coin for | happened to Jones.

ing in the course of transportation from one of the government under the guise of in-State to another, or to a foreign country, | quiring whether the laws of war, promulshall be forfeited to the United States and gated by the executive and not by Conmay be seized and condemned by like pro- gress, have been violated or not. The ceedings as those provided by law for the | whole proceeding is mischievous, irregular, forfeiture, seizure and condemnation of extra-constitutional, opposed to good govproperty imported into the United States | ernmental methods, to military discipline contrary to law." Under this section evi- and to the efficiency of our armies in the dence that the packers are violating the law | field. may be followed by an immediate injunction and an order for the confiscation of all their goods in transit.

THE REAL QUESTION. The Republicans are in no way responsible for the mischievous discussion which has been precipitated in the Senate regarding the conduct of the war in the Philippines. The real question before the Senate is on the adoption of a bill for the government of the Philippines. The bill was formulated with great care by the Senate Philippines committee before it was reported. It is quite a voluminous bill, occupying twenty-eight printed pages, and embraces a number of important topics, among which there is not the slightest reference to the conduct of the war. The bill assumes that the executive department of the government and our army in the If Senator Tillman had a little bit of sense the time is near at hand when it will be necessary to establish civil government in the islands and bring some matters into conformity with American ideas. Reference to the salient features of the bill will indicate its scope and comprehensiveness. It embraces a complete mining law, based on provisions prepared with great labor by the Philippine commission and revised by a subcommittee of the Senate committee in accordance with the best ideas of American experts. The coinage provisions of the bill occupy six pages and provide a coinage system for the islands. Opinions will differ as to the propriety of retaining the long-established silver standard, but that is a legitimate subject of discussion. As the coinage provisions of the bill were DAYTON, O.-J. V. Wilkie, 29 So. Jefferson prepared by Senator Allison, or Iowa, it is needless to say they were carefully considered. The bill provides for the continuance, for the present, of the Philippine commission, headed by Judge Taft, the only change made being that the commissioners shall be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, instead of being appointed by the President by virtue of his war power. Judges of the Supreme Court are to be appointed and confirmed in the same way. Provision is made for taking a census of the islands and obtaining statistics needed in the establishment of permanent government. The bill also contains sections providing temporarily for the control of the public lands in the islands, of which there are about 67,000,000 acres belonging to the United States. It provides for giving good cultivated homesteads for a long time without getting titles from Spain. There are several sections relative to municipal loans which are intended to facilitate the improvement and development of the country. Provision is made for the purchase of the friars' lands, thus settling an important and vexatious question and getting the lands out of the hands of a religious corporation and into those of the people The news of Paul Leicester Ford's tragic who cultivate them. Such are the main provisions of a bill whose object is to reshock to the many people who owe to him place military government in the Philippines with civil, to advance self-government and to promote the development of

> bush for attacking the army. OFF THE TRACK.

the islands and the prosperity of the peo-

ple. The adoption of this carefully-consid-

question before Congress, which the Dem-

ocratic insurrectos are using as an am-

and beneficent measure is the real

The Journal has already made the point hat the attacks which the Democratic insurrectos in Congress are making upon of legislation, and the prosecution of war Illinois, every two years since 1874, his last is quite outside of the legislative field. It "The True George Washington," and while is essentially and pre-eminently an executive function. In the distribution of powers made by the Constitution the legislative, executive and judicial departments are distinctly separated. All legislative The service of the Indianapolis postoffice power is vested in the Congress, all execuhas been greatly hampered by the fact tive power is in the President and subordithat the staff of clerks was insufficient to nate officers, and all judicial power in the handle the constantly increasing business. Supreme Court and inferior federal courts. The addition of fifteen clerks and four car- Under the Constitution Congress may deriers to the force will greatly improve mat- clare war, but may not prosecute it. It ters and no doubt make the Indianapolis | may "provide for calling forth the militia office what it should be-a model for other to suppress insurrections," but it may not direct how the militia shall be used. It alone has power to raise revenue for the prosecution of war, but it can go no further Arizona and New Mexico Territories as than make appropriations. It holds the purse strings of the government, but not its sword. Congress can authorize and di- forgery in order to help her former husrect the President to draw the sword, but the other Territories. Statehood has been it cannot prescribe how he shall use it. It may provide for organizing, arming and equipping the militia, but they are called into service by the President. It may regulate the size and organization of the regular army, but the army can only be mobilized by the President, who, by the Constitution, is its commander-in-chief. A New York Sun. tair construction of the Constitution as well as of the general principles of government is that the equipment and support of armies is a legislative function and their command an executive function. Strict- Punch ly speaking, Congress has no more right under the Constitution to interfere with the conduct of a war which it may have declared than the Supreme Court has. The celebrated General Order 100, issued April greatest statesmen. He made it very clear | 24, 1863, and which is still in force for the that there will be no change in British government of the armies of the United policy while he remains premier, and, no States, was issued by Abraham Lincoln to bed, and ended his supplication with "Amen, without the participation of Congress, and | Philip Evans.' without consulting it. What right has Congress to inquire whether the army or | "Well," he replied, "I don't want God to mix any officer or soldier of the army has vio- me up with brother Ed, he does act so dread-The law officers of the government must lated rules which it had no hand in fram- fully!" feel pretty sure of their case against the ing? Finally, interference by distant aubeef trust if, as is stated, they have de- thorities with military officers in the field cided to ask for an immediate injunction | during the progress of a war has always

A NATIONAL DISGRACE.

Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, broke into the debate on the Philippine bill Wednesday with his old-time violence and repulsiveness. For a few weeks after his reprimand by the Senate for his attack on | it at all." Senator McLaurin he was comparatively decent in his conduct and had little to say, but, as might have been expected, his reform was only temporary. For several days past there have been premonitions of an active eruption, and on Wednesday it broke out. Taking advantage of the unparliamentary latitude of debate allowed in the Senate, he delivered a speech which had no relation whatever to the bill before the Senate and which was simply a justification of the Ku-Klux, Red-shirt and shotgun policy of past years in South Carolina. of any kind-political sense, common sense or sense of decency-he would try to keep in the background those passages in the recent history of his State that have given it such bad notoriety; but, instead of that, he seems to delight in bringing them in evidence. His fondness for putridity is abnormal and disgusting. In his tirade on Wednesday he said that if it had been known in the South that the reins of government were to be given to the negroes the civil war would have been prolonged indefinitely. He insisted that, in order to maintain their self-respect, the white people of the South had been obliged to subdue the negro by whatever means they could, using the shotgun as one of the means. He described how the negroes had been defeated at the polls, admitting that the whites had got just such majorities as were necessary. Referring to the appli-South. He thought the sand cure, as described, was mild. "When we get ready to put a nigger's face in the sand," he said, 'we put his body there, too." This partisan harangue had no relation to anything before the Senate, and many Democratic senators testified their appreciation of its untimeliness by leaving the chamber while Tillman was speaking. It is a pity country is disgraced by the presence of such a man in the United States Senate several years longer. There have been unmistakable indications of late that the decent portion of the Democratic party in South Carolina is tired and ashamed of Tillman, and it is not likely that he will ever be sent to the Senate again. If the question could be submitted to a vote of the American people who has inflicted the greatest disgrace on the country, the soldiers who have administered the water cure to Filipinos or Senator Tillman, he would be elected by an overwhelming ma-

writer's individuality must show itself in Ford through his books is that of gentleness and amiability. The prevailing note is cheerfulness. His fiction is not great in any sense, but the attitude of good will toward the world which is manifest in it gives it a charm which more artistic but more somber productions sometimes lack. biographical and historical lines before he attempted fiction, and this serious work is probably of most value, but he is best known by his novels, "The Honorable Peter Sterling," "The Story of an Untold Love and "Janice Meredith." Although the last named attained the widest popularity-partly through its dramatization and production by Mary Mannering, no doubt-the first two are much better stories, both in point of interest and in a literary sense. "Janice Meredith" is greatly marred by his deterhe had made his studies for his biography, that he can buy. his mind was so full of the subject that | some day buy a lot of newspapers and give he was unable to get the right perspective | you boys an interest in them. I do not know and so place his history and his romance nected with the press. I have had the matin their proper relations. Mr. Ford was still so young a man that he may be said to have only fairly begun his literary career; also, what he had done was of so much promise that there was every reason to expect that his later work would show an advance upon the earlier ventures and give the public further cause to think kindly of him. But a bright career is ended by a family tragedy, and the world can only look on in horror and regret.

It is nothing new for women to commit a divorced wife who engages in wholesale band "because she loves him so" is a dis-

The drowning of pleasure parties out in small boats has begun early this year.

THE HUMORISTS.

Use for the Squeal.

pig except the squeal." 'Why not use that in making phonographs?" A Fair Average.

"I see that the Chicago packers use all of the

Visitor-Lady Evelyn tells me, Dan'l, that you

Dan'l (proudly)-Ess, zur, I 'av; an', what's more, two of 'em was good 'uns.

A Thoughtful Child.

"Why, Philip, why did you say that?" asked his mother.

Setting Her Right.

there is a little dew on them."

Owing to a pressure of live Thomas Jef-"Now, wouldn't that jar the filling out of | ferson matter the esteemed Commoner has |

served promotion he failed to receive.

those budlets, and I beg to assure you there isn'

CHOSEN PRESIDENT OF THE FEDER-Scribe-The idea! Oliver Goldsmith was once ATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS. Slasher-What put that idea into your head?

> Mrs. Platt-Decker's Friends Clamored for Her, but the Colorado Weman Withdrew.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 8 .- Two things distinguished the last day of the sixth And the question now is, which had moved the biennial of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, one being the election of officers and the other the address of the retiring president, Mrs. Rebecca Lowe, of Georgia. The election, which was full of dramatic Nebuchadnezzar furtively glanced around to see incidents, resulted in the acceptance by bal-"Those fellows," he murmured, "may think lot of the entire report of the nominating I'm having a hard time, but they don't know committee, as follows: President, Mrs. Dimies T. S. Denison, New York; first vice With these words he shifted his quid from president, Mrs. Robert J. Burdette, Calileft to right, and continued chewing with great fornia; second vice president, Mrs. Emma Fox, of Michigan; recording secretary, Miss Louise Pappenheim, of South Carolina; treasurer, Mrs. Emma Van Vrehlen, of Iowa; auditor, Mrs. George Noyes, of Wis-Bones of Prehistoric Men Unearthed consin; directors, Mrs. Anna D. West, of Massachusetts; Mrs. J. C. Terrill, of Texas; Mrs. Jane Humphrey, of Kansas; Mrs. Lydia Williams, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. After noticing the more material destruc-Samuel Hayes, of Idaho; Mrs. William Eltion wrought by the recent flood, there are licott, of Maryland; Mrs. W. W. Boyd, of interest and fascination in studying some of its freaks which appeal more to sentiment

Missouri; Mrs. W. A. Nelden, of Utah. The scene at the election of the president the student. Ancient graves were this afternoon was easily the most sensawashed up at several places. The editor tional in the history of the federation. visited one of these Monday. On Dave Those who at three biennials have clam-Wade's farm, between his residence and ored to have Mrs. Platt-Decker, of Colo-Richland Mills, the flood washed up what is rado, as their leader were roused to enthucalled the "old Indian graveyard." The siasm at the mention of her name by Mrs. burying place was located on a knoll rising Gallagher, of Ohio, who made the nominating speech amid intense excitement. gently from the creek and evidently sup-Mrs. Decker arose in the gallery, where now is "malevolent dissimilation." [Laughosed to be above high water by the preshe sat with the Colorado delegation, and | ter. historic people who buried their dead there with earnestness declined the honor. Many of Mrs. Decker's admirers voted for her with such care. But all trace of a graveanyway, the vote standing 667 for Mrs. yard had long since disappeared and not Denison and 258 for Mrs. Decker. even a tradition remained among the old The election proceeded with more or less disorder, and Mrs. Hamlin, of Minnesota, The field was worth \$60 an acre before the moved that a committee be appointed to flood and last year sixteen acres, including devise some saner way of conducting elec-

the old graveyard, produced fourteen bales tions. The motion was carried. of cotton. The land had been in cultivation Aside from passing upon minor amendcation of the so-called water cure in the long before it came into possession of Mr. ments to the by-laws the convention set-Wade, and, as stated, there was neither tled the charter matter by accepting the report of that committee while the report of the committee which suggested the erectoms as never before, this knoll extending tion of a hall of philanthropy at St. Louis down into the bend of the creek suffered great destruction by the swift current flowconvention evidently being overwhelmed by the demand of \$100,000 as their contribuing across it. The soil was swept away and

when the flood receded the graves were extion toward the plan. posed. We cannot tell how deep the bodies A motion of Mrs. Conley Ward, of Illinois, that for the next twenty years the graves are yet uncovered, nor how many federation devote its enegry to maintewere swept away, leaving no trace. About nance and improvement of child labor laws a dozen graves were left exposed. Some of was accepted, as was one from Mrs. Mary hese were evidently graves of adults and Mumford, of Pennsylvania, that a standing committee on forest reserves and irriga-The vaults were formed somewhat similar tion be formed, and another from Mrs. to vaults in graves of to-day. Thin slabs of Trautman, of New York, that there be a limestone, evidently brought from some dissimilar committee on civics. A motion by tance, perhaps across the creek, are placed Mrs. Hersler, of Illinois, that the board of edgeways along the sides and ends. The directors employ an official reader to read graves are about two feet to six feet in announcements was, after some debate. length and ten to sixteen inches wide, inadopted. The afternoon was devoted to icating that the bodies were buried on the memorial services in honor of Mrs. Jennie side as they are too narrow to permit a

> At the final session to-night Mrs. Lowe delivered her biennial address. The usual closing courtesies followed. Though tonight ends the official programme, at least 500 delegates will be the guests of Pasadena to-morrow, while smaller parties will linger for sightseeing and entertainment for days to come.

DOLLIVER SARCASTIC.

A seashell was found in one grave, but the (CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.) others contained nothing but decayed had as well terminate now, for I must say to you gentlemen, frankly and honest-The Indians who occupied this country up ly, that nothing will be accepted from the House. to about 100 years ago, did not usually bury the government at Richmond except abtheir dead with such care. They simply solute and unconditional surrender.' opened a grave, wrapped a blanket about LINCOLN'S PARTING WORDS. the dead body, laid it in the shallow grave

Mr. Vest said that this terminated the interview, and as the Confederate commissioners retired President Lincoln, addressing Stephens, who was the last to go out, said: "Stephens, you are making a great worshiped idols while the Indian wor- mistake. Your government is a failure, come, there will be chaos and disasters with a discovery made about thirty years had chased a rabbit into the rocks on the stantially and almost word for word, as bluff. Among the rubbish he found two I have given it, came to me from Mr. to defend that bloody old scoundrel." Stephens and Mr. Hunter.'

> Mr. Vest said that he considered it his duty to make this statement in order that history may not be falsified; in order that the men who were said to have refused this offer at the hands of President Lincoln should not be made to sin in their graves, adding: "For if they had refused what was said to have been tendered to them by the President they would have accessories to the murder of every man who fell from that time in defense of the Confederate cause, and they should have given the lie to the intentions which they professed when they risked everything, everything that is held dear amongst men, in defense of the Confederate

While the deep silence still reigned in th chamber as he spoke, and with every eye directed toward him, Mr. Vest concluded as follows: "It may be but a very short time until I shall join the twenty-five coileagues I had in the Confederate Senate. and I did not want this statement to go into the record of this country without | the senator from Iowa thinks it of no immy statement of these facts and my solemn | portance it cannot be. However, Mr. Presidenial that there is a shadow of truth in dent, since the chair rules that my language G. A. R. Encampment This Fall Promthis assertion, which has been going the lis out of order I will withdraw it. rounds of the newspapers of the country for the last few years.'

made a bitter denunciation of General | diately Mr. Carmack rose from his seat and | Funston. He said he did not question his | walked over to Mr. Dolliver and shook ston had stated that Aguinaldo had burned | desk of Mr. Hoar and shook hands quite three hundred people alive at one time, as cordially with the venerable senator The average value of school houses and Funston is not to be believed upon any perfect good humor. equipment in North Carolina is \$180; in question whatever, The sudden waking up South Carolina, \$178; in Georgia, \$523, and in Alabama, \$212. The average salary of a hate in order to divert this debate and the der date of Lynn, Mass., saying that a son teacher in North Carolina is \$23.36; in South attention of the people from the atrocities of the Rev. W. H. Walker, of that city. Carolina, \$23.20; in Georgia, \$27, and in Alabama, \$27.50. The average number of structions from the White House," he oners by a company of the Sixteenth said, "that the effort is being made to Infantry. Mr. Lodge said that a statedays school is taught is-in North Carolina. been healed.

76 in the year; in South Carolina, 88; in Georgia, 112, and in Alabama, 78. The average expenditure per pupil in average atwith evident emotion, Mr. Carmack said: tendance is-in North Carolina, \$4.34; in "I shall be ready to meet every slanderer South Carolina, \$4.44; in Georgia, \$6.64, and of the South and every defamer of its in Alabama, \$3.10 per annum. In other words, in these States in school houses costing an average of \$276 each, under ders of the South or whether it be some teachers receiving an average salary of recreant and degenerate son who has \$25 a month, we are giving the children in proved a traitor to the womb and bosom of actual attendance 5 cents' worth of educa- . his mother." After stating that he would tion a day for only eighty-seven days in the not be diverted from the issue now before the Senate by the falsehoods brought into the debate, Mr. Carmack said, referring to the charges of lynchings, etc., in the South-

"You cannot help us by denunciation. The Hon, W. J. Bryan stopped long enough best thing you can do is to keep your on his way to keep a lecture appoint- mouths shut and let us alone.' Mr. Carmack declared that Mr. Lodge was dishonoring the American army and interviewer that "the administration at the American Senate by defending orders which looked to the murder of women and children. Such orders of death-a brutal and inhuman order-could not be justified by anybody; yet these were the orders Great Britain had no American colonies one | which senators had the "devilish impuhundred years ago, except those in Canada. | dence" to justify. "Does the senator think," inquired Mr.

never to be resumed. Of course, Mr. Bryan | ate?" "No. I do not," said Mr. Carmack, "and seems to find difficulty in breaking off the | I withdraw the expression." He maintained habit of a certain carelessness of state- that soldiers of the American army were Philip was saying his prayers before going ment, which cannot possibly be needful to driven on to commit the outrages cited by him now, however it may have seemed to their officers. He quoted General Chaffee be so when he was stumping the country in | as saying that the Americans had not a friend in the islands.

Spooner, "that the phrase, 'devilish impu-

dence,' is proper under the rules of the Sen-

Mr. Dolliver and Mr. Beveridge immediately called attention to the fact that what General Chaffee actually had said. was that extreme vigilance should be exercised without giving offense to the na-Mr. Foraker called attention, too, to the

fact that this order of General Chaffee had been written two days after the massacre at Balangiga, and evidently was intended to make the troops more vigilant against surprise and treachery. Continuing, Mr. Carmack declared that the evident purpose of the government was to force brutal and inhuman warfare upon a people, whether combatants or noncom- played signs showing the proper destinabatants, together with the inhumanity of tion. Any passenger can start the wheels

what had been shown by Republican senators was that the crueities in the Philippines were not the first cruelties that had been perpetrated in warfare. He said that what Republican senators had said was a description of what human nature is. They had not justified the alleged order of General Smith, although they realized there

"There are not and cannot be." declared Mr. Carmack, "any extenuating circumstances for the murder of a whole people, including women and children.

might have been extenuating circum-

THE BATTLE OF SANTA FE. As an instance of the awful result of warfare Mr. Foraker interrupted to relate briefly the story of the battle of Santa Fe, which occurred some time in the sixties. A regiment of volunteers under command of Colonel Chivington wiped from the face of the earth a band of Indians, men, women and children. The massacre, he said, was in its details almost incredible. Every possible brutality and infamy was practiced. He then called attention to a speech delivered in the House by Mr. Patterson, the present junior senator from Colorado, that of the senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Lodge.)

Mr. Patterson interrupted to say that the battle of Santa Fe followed the most inhuman atrocities on the whites committed by the Indians. The Indians attacked the whites where the latter had a right to be. shooting an unwilling people into submission to a government in which they have no voice and which they do not want. M. Carmack declared that the United States was entering on a century of constant warfare, for no other result that a few carpet bag thieves might have opportunity to rob the people of the Philippine islands as they used to rob the people of the South. Mr. Foraker interrupted to inquire if Mr.

Carmack thought it was the purpose of President McKinley in taking over the Philippine islands to provide a theater of scoundrelism; was it the purpose of the Senate in confirming the Paris treaty to in the bill was that it was an omnibus provide a scene of villany and outrage? Where did the purpose referred to by the senator from Tennessee originate? Mr. Carmack replied that McKinley's purpose was that of "benevolent assimila tion." the purpose of the Republican party

Mr. Foraker inquired whether it was the Democratic senators who voted for the treaty or William J. Bryan who advocated its ratification. [Laughter.]

MR. DOLLIVER'S SPEECH.

Following Mr. Carmack, Mr. Dolliver deplored the tone and character, not to speak of the purpose, of the pending debate upon the Democratic side. He said he had was referred to the board of directors, the | the United States Senate who would raise his voice in defense of the American boys in Samar. That man, said Mr. Dolliver, had a son with Major Waller, and that son had gone through all of the horrors of Waller's march across the island. He proposed, he said, to raise his voice in defense of those brave boys. He declared that the southern part of Samar had been burned by order of General Chaffee because of the Balangiga massacre before "poor old Smith" set foot on the island. That burning, he said, was a fitting retribution for the massacre. He said that in some distant day we might retreat from those islands, but the retreat would not be conducted by the men who had staired the uniform of the army of the United States in the Senate of the United States. We might at some future day go back to the islands to gather up the bones of our dead, but he did not want the opportunity afforded the relatives of those dead even to intimate that they had lost their lives in a dishonorable cause.

Mr. Dolliver then read an editorial from recent speech on the Philippine question, in which that paper took sharp issue with the Mr. Dolliver's comments on the editorial as he read it were highly amusing. He said he had heard Mr. Carmack's speech three times before when both were members of

Mr. Carmack retorted that when Mr. Dolliver's language was not witty his gestures were ridiculous. "So far as his argument is concerned." said the Tennessee senator, "he might just as well have been swinging from his prehensile tall from a leafy bough." The speech, he declared, was accompanied by Simian gestures and was of little force or effect so far as the main question was concerned. The newspaper from which Mr. Dolliver read was owned largely by Luke E. Wright, a memand when the crash comes, as it soon must ber of the Philippine Commission. He charged that Mr. Dolliver in his speech justified murder in the Philippines and defended the order of General Smith. "Poor come to your people." This account of old Smith," he continued, "the scoundrel, the murderer, the butcher. I am glad to say that the senator from Iowa is the only man thus far that has risen in his place "I do not call the senator from Iowa to order," said Mr. Carmack. "If he had been any other senator on that side I would have done so. I did not call him to order, because I knew that to require him to speak the language of decency and courtesy in debate would have been to condemn him to absolute silence for the rest of his life."

CALLED TO ORDER. "I call the senator from Tennessee to order," suggested Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, "and I desire a ruling from the chair

on my point of order." By direction of the president pro tem. (Mr. Frye) the stenographer read the final statement of Mr. Carmack. "The language," said the chair, "was clearly out of order. But the senator has taken his seat." "I do not," interposed Mr. Dolliver, "regard the language of sufficient importance

to pay any attention to it. "That settles it," said Mr. Carmack, "If With this statement the exchange of personalities between the senators from Ten-Mr. Carmack, replying to Mr. Burton, nessee and Iowa ceased. Almost immecourage, but a few acts hands with him cordially. After chatting daredeviltry in the Philippines a minute or two in evident good feeling Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts, chairman of

ceived any such information from his son. erence to any cruelties practiced either by the Americans or the Filipinos.

temper that had been shown and that the | shape. debate had taken a sectional turn. He to learn the truth about the order of Gen. are proven he did not believe any senator adjourned.

American Bible Society.

at the Bible House to-day. Fifteen life di- ington monument grounds and Arlington the payment of \$150 each, and 263 life memeach. The receipts were \$433,173 and the approval of the encampment preparations, was \$29,329. The total isues of Bibles of the | to assist in every way possible year at home and abroad amounted to 1,723,791. This is an increase of 169,662 over those of last year. Of these 686,755 were distributed in the United States, not counting the Philippine islands, and 1,037,036 in foreign lands.

An "Ahead Ordinance" Signed. NEW YORK, May 8 .- In signing what

has been dubbed the "ahead ordinance." the mayor has placed a ban on the fre quent practice by the street-railway officials of compelling passengers to change in the midst of their journey in order to facilitate the handling of cars. The ordinance provides a penalty of \$100 to be collected by a sult started by the city for every car which leaves a barn on which is not disof litigation by making affidavits to the Interrupting, Mr. Foraker insisted that corporation attorney.

PROPOSITION TO CREATE THREE NEW STATES DISCUSSED IN HOUSE.

stances, even as to the issuance of that or-Amendment by Mr. Overstreet to Consolidate Arizona and New Mexico

and Call the State Montezuma.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The bill to place three new stars in the American flag had the right of way again to-day in the House. General debate, the feature of which was an extended speech by Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, in opposition to the measure, was closed at 3 o'clock, and the bill was then read for amendment under the five-minute rule. An amendment by which, he said, was along the same lines as Mr. McRae to consolidate the Territories of Oklahoma and Indian Territory was defeated-57 to 103. An amendment offered by Mr. Overstreet, of Indiana, to consolidate Arizona and New Mexico and admit them as the State of Montezuma was pend-"In this Philippine case," said he, "we are ing when the House adjourned. The only amendment adopted was one providing that nothing in the act should be construed to legalize polygamy. During the day a resolution expressive of the regret of the House over the death of Rear Admiral Sampson was adopted and a committee of seven members was appointed to attend his

> When the omnibus statehood bill was taken up Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohlo, spoke in opposition to it. He said the weak point measure. The claims of each Territory to admission, he argued, should be considered separately. In effect, he declared, this was a log-rolling proposition. When the gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. Knox, said this was not a political measure, he declared, he was contradicting all facts of history. From the time of the admission of Kentucky, he said, political considerations had governed in the admission of States. No one, he said, could deny that Nevada was admitted for purely political purposes.

"Did not the Republican platform of 1900 declare in favor of the admission of

replied Mr. Grosvenor, "but I venture to say that hardly a score of men on the floor of the Philadelphia convention knew that Mr. Quigg had smuggled it into "Was it smuggled into the platform of 1896?" asked Mr. Knox. "I will come to that," responded Mr.

Mr. Grosvenor avowed that he had voted for the admission of the Dakotas for the same reason that the Republicans opposed -because it would strengthen the Republican party. "Why does the gentleman assume that the three Territories would make Democratic States?" asked Mr. Thayer.

Grosvenor.

"Are not two of the delegates Republican and would not their admission place four Republicans in the Senate?" "The gentleman is a Democrat," replied Mr. Grosvenor. "Does he say his district is Democratic?" [Laughter.]

"The people of the district are pretty well content." retorted Mr. Thayer. "Then they are easily satisfied." [Renewed laughter.] Mr. Grosvenor was willing, he said, to vote for the admission of Oklahoma, although she would elect two a Memphis newspaper upon Mr. Carmack's Democratic senators and two Democratic representatives, but he was not willing to admit New Mexico and Arizona, which, he Tennessee senator as to his conclusions, thought not yet fitted for statehood. If the pending bill became a law it would add six senators to a legislative body of ninety and only four representatives to a legislative body of 356. Should New Mexico and Arizona, he asked, be given power in the Senate equal to that of New York and Penn-

Mr. Smith, delegate from Arizona, replied to Mr. Grosvenor, who, he said, "preserved his consistency by being always wrong. Mr. Smith spoke of the growth and popu-

lation of the Territory.
Delegate Flynn, of Oklahoma, made a fervid plea for the bill and stimulated attention by declaring that the so-called leaders of the House were trying to throttle the statehood measure. Amid applause Mr. Flynn asserted that he had 30,000 more voters in his district than the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Grosvenor) or any of the other so-called House leaders.

Mr. McRae, of Arkansas, formally offered his amendment to consolidate Oklahoma and the Indian Territory and admit them as the State of Oklahoma. Mr. Lloyd, of Missouri, made the point of order that the amendment was not germane, but the chair overruled Mr. Lloyd's

point of order. Mr. Flynn, delegate from Oklahoma, said he never would consent to the consolidation of the two Territories unless municipal and school lands were provided for the Indian Territory, which to-day had not a foot of public highway, an acre of school land and not an acre of taxable property in an area as large as the State of Indiana. The McRea amendment was defeated-57 to 101. Mr. Roberts, of Massachustts, offered an amendment, which was adopted without division, providing that nothing in the act should be construed to legalize polygamy. Mr. Overstreet, of Indiana, offered an amendment to consolidate the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona and admit them as the single State of Montezuma or such other name as might be agreed upon. With this amendment pending, the House,

at 5:05 p. m., adjourned. GREAT CROWD WILL ATTEND.

ises to Be a Great Success.

WASHINGTON, May &-From calculations made to-day by the officers of the local citizens' committee and Quartermaster General Burroughs, of the G. A. R., it did not make a hero. When Fun- the Tennessee senator stepped down to the is concluded the crowd in attendance at the 1902 encampment of the Grand Army, said Mr. Carmack, he told a deliberate and from Massachusetts. Thus the sharp de- in this city, will surpass that of any previpremeditated lie. In his opinion, he said, bate between the senators was ended in our reunion or any gathering of any nature in the national capital. The interest of the Republicans, he said, was for the the Philippine committee, called attention among the veterans generally, according deliberate purpose of reviving sectional to the story published a few days ago un- to General Burroughs, is notably greater than ever before. There is, in his judgwhich have been permitted in the Philip- had described in letters to his father the ment, every sign that the attendance will pines. "I suppose it is obedience to in- killing of one thousand Filipino pris- not only be greater in the number of individuals from each post, but in the presreopen the wounds of the country that have ment from the War Department in- ence of many posts as organizations which dicated that the company referred to had have never before attended an Annual En-Facing the Republican side, and speaking | not been in the province where the shoot- campment. But the better gauge, in the ing of the prisoners was alleged to have opinion of encampment officials, is that the taken place, and that the department had number of reservations for quarters has no information of such killing. He read a never been so great as it is now-about honor, whether the assailant comes from telegram from a Boston newspaper, sent to five months before the encampment-until some part of the country beyond the bor- its correspondent in this city, quoting Rev. a few weeks before the veterans were to Mr. Walker as saying that he had not re- assemble. Anticipating that such would be the case, the local citizens' committee has The only letters received from his son were | already been at work about six weeks arof date of last November, and made no ref- ranging months ahead of time for the accommodation of the greatest number of visitors the city can possibly hold. All Mr. Money expressed his regret at the these preparations are now in excellent

As special features of the encampment thought it would be well for both sides first | it is proposed to decorate all the public buildings on a scale hitherto not attempted, Jacob H. Smith in Samar. If the charges to erect a court of honor in front of the White House, to have parades of the reguwould defend him. The Senate at 5:45 went | lar army, the militia and the Sons of Vetinto executive session and in five minutes | erans, in addition to that of the veterans, to have a military pageant representing the successive wars of the United States, to dedicate a monument to Dr. F. H. Stephenson, founder of the G. A. R., and to NEW YORK, May 8.-The annual meet- lay the cornerstone of the memorial bridge ing of the American Bible Society was held | across the Potomac, between the Washrectors were constituted during the year by | Cemetery. This last project rests on proposed action by Congress. President bers were constituted by the payment of \$30 | Roosevelt has manifested the most hearty cash balance at the close of the fiscal year | and states he will so shape his plans as

> Tramp Killed, Mail Clerk Injured, DES MOINES, Ia., May 8 .- An east-bound passenger train on the Chicago & Northwestern was wrecked at Ames early today. A tramp riding on the front coach was killed and Mail Clerk Griffith, of Des Moines, seriously injured. None of the passengers was reported hurt. Four cars left the track, but did not overturn.

Ex-Senator Roach May Die.

NEW YORK, May 8.-Former Senator William N. Roach, of North Dakota, who has been ill several days at his home in this city, will, it is feared, pass away very soon, As the rault of an operation complications have followed, the worst being that he can take no nourishment. His stomach has collapsed and he is now practically starving to